1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
2	SOUTHERN DIVISION
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4	
5	In Re FLINT WATER CASES Case No. 16-10444
6	
7	/
8	STATUS CONFERENCE
9	
10	BEFORE THE HONORABLE JUDITH E. LEVY UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
11	NOVEMBER 6, 2019
12	
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November 6, 2019

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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 Now calling the Flint Water Cases. THE CLERK: 3 THE COURT: Well, thank you. Please be seated. And 4 before we put appearances on the record, I want to introduce 5 everyone to Darlene May. And Darlene is a court reporter for 6 the Eastern District of Michigan. 7 And our court reporter, Jeseca, will be taking a 8 maternity leave at some point between now and the end of the 9 year when her baby is due to be born. And since we don't know 10 when that is, we thought it would be a good idea for Darlene 11 to be here to see the process that takes place and get --12 start to become familiar with these cases so she can take over 13 and there will be a seamless transition in terms of the record 14 being accurate and complete. 15 So welcome to Darlene. And just hoping for the best 16 for Jeseca and her family. 17 So why don't we start with appearances for the 18 record. Yes. 19 MS. GREENSPAN: Deborah Greenspan, Special Master. 20 MR. WASHINGTON: Good afternoon, Judge. Val 21 Washington on behalf of the Anderson plaintiffs and Joel 22 Dennis Lee. 23 MS. BINGMAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 24 Bingman representing class plaintiffs.

MR. NOVAK: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Paul Novak

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on behalf of class plaintiffs.
 2
               MS. LINDSEY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Cynthia
 3
     Lindsey on behalf of class plaintiffs.
 4
               MR. GOODMAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Bill
 5
     Goodman on behalf of the Marble plaintiffs and class
 6
     plaintiffs. And I have with me my assistant law student
 7
      intern Mr. James Johnson.
 8
               THE COURT: Great. Wonderful. I think I met Mr.
 9
      Johnson recently and suggested to him that he come along. We
10
      just happen to be at a federal bar event that I was
11
     participating in and I met him there.
12
               MR. BLAKE: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Jayson
     Blake, liaison counsel for the state court class action.
13
14
               THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
15
               MS. YOUNG: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Trachelle
16
     Young with the class plaintiffs.
17
               MS. BEREZOFSKY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Esther
18
     Berezofsky for the class plaintiffs.
19
               THE COURT:
                          Okay.
20
               MR. STERN: Your Honor, Corey Stern on behalf of
21
      individual plaintiffs.
22
               MR. NAPOLI: Good afternoon. Paul Napoli on behalf
23
     of individual plaintiffs.
24
               MR. PITT: Michael Pitt for class.
25
               MR. LEOPOLD: Ted Leopold for the putative class.
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MR. KIM: Good afternoon, Your Honor. William Kim
 1
 2
      for the City of Flint and former Mayor Dayne Walling.
 3
              MR. BERG: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Rick Berg
 4
     here on behalf of City of Flint.
 5
               MR. RUSEK: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Alexander
 6
     Rusek on behalf of defendant Howard Croft.
 7
               MR. ERICKSON: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Philip
     Erickson on behalf of defendants Lockwood Andrews and Newnam
 8
 9
     and Leo A Daly company.
               MR. CAMPBELL: Good afternoon, Your Honor. James
10
11
      Campbell. I represent the VNA defendants.
12
               MS. DEVINE: Alaina Devine for the VNA defendants.
13
              MS. NAPOLI: Marie Napoli for individual plaintiffs.
              MR. FAJEN: James Fajen, Adam Rosenthal.
14
15
               THE COURT: Thank you.
16
               MS. FLETCHER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Shayla
17
     Fletcher on behalf of Alexander plaintiffs.
18
               MR. SEGARS: Good afternoon. Darryl Segars for the
19
     Alexander plaintiffs.
20
              MR. BARBIERI: Charles Barbieri for Patrick Cook and
21
     Michael Prysby.
22
               MR. THOMPSON: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Craig
23
      Thompson for defendant Rowe Professional.
24
              MR. MORGAN: Thaddeus Morgan for Liane Shekter Smith.
25
              MR. MASON: Good afternoon, Your Honor. James Mason
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for Washington plaintiffs.
 2
               THE COURT: Okay.
 3
               MR. MATEO: T. Santino Mateo on behalf of Darnell
 4
     Earley.
 5
               MR. PERKINS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. May it
 6
     please this honorable Court, my name is Todd Russell Perkins
 7
      appearing on behalf of Mr. Earley.
 8
               THE COURT: Thank you.
 9
               MR. MARKER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Christopher
     Marker here on behalf of Michael Glasgow.
10
11
               MR. KUHL: Good afternoon. Richard Kuhl for the
12
     state defendants.
13
               MS. JACKSON: Krista Jackson for Stephen Busch.
               MR. WEGLARZ: Good afternoon. Todd Weglarz for Brown
14
15
     and Rogers plaintiffs.
16
               MR. BERGER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Jay Berger
17
     on behalf of Brad Wurfel and Daniel Wyant.
18
               MR. BAJOKA: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
     Bajoka appearing on behalf of Daugherty Johnson.
19
20
               MR. KLEIN: Good afternoon. Sheldon Klein for the
21
      city.
22
               MS. CHINONIS: Good afternoon. Nancy Chinonis on
23
     behalf of McLaren Flint.
24
               MR. WISE: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Matt Wise on
25
     behalf of Jeffrey Wright.
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1
               MR. GALVIN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Joseph
 2
      Galvin on behalf of Jeffrey Wright.
 3
               MR. WOLF: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Barry Wolf on
 4
      behalf of Gerald Ambrose.
 5
               MR. JENSEN: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
 6
      Jensen on behalf of Hurley Medical Center, Ann Newell, and
 7
      Nora Birchmeier.
 8
               MS. LEVENS: Emmy Levens on behalf of the proposed
 9
      class.
10
               THE COURT:
                          Okay. Well, thank you, very much.
11
               What we have is an agenda that has a fair amount on
12
      it so we'll try to work through it pretty efficiently. I do
13
      want to mention for anyone who's here from the City of Flint
14
      who's not a lawyer or who is a defendant who's also not a
15
      lawyer or anyone in between all of that, that in the last
      month and a half or so since the last status conference on I
16
17
      think it was September 25th, there has been a lot of activity
18
      in the case.
19
               Depositions are now being scheduled.
20
      Interrogatories, document requests are going back and forth
21
      and are being worked on. And so it just bears repeating that
22
      this is remarkably complex litigation with a lot of moving
23
               And that from my observation, the lawyers are working
24
      hard on behalf of their clients on all sides of this case.
25
               And so even though it may look as if we're not making
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progress, it's my view from where I am that we are keeping to the schedule that was set in the case management order. We are making progress although it's never as fast as anybody wants it to be.

So the first item on the agenda was to discuss issues that came up in a proposed deposition protocol. At our last status conference, I appointed a group of lawyers who essentially volunteered. That was open to any lawyer on the case so that we would have a representative group to come up with a proposed protocol for scheduling depositions in a case as complicated as this one.

That protocol was submitted to me through a e-mail to my law clerk, Abigail DeHart. And I had some feedback and so on. And then somewhat surprise to me, I received both some e-mail and a motion from Mr. Kuhl and e-mail I think from MDEQ defendants with some concerns about one narrow part of the protocol.

So I don't know whether Mr. Kuhl wishes to have anything further to say. I've read your motion. And as a result of both the protocol looking at your motion, the e-mails, and so on, I am prepared to amend the deposition protocol.

And what the issue was is that the State of Michigan was identified in the deposition protocol as a defendant given 16.6 percent of defendant's time at each deposition as opposed

to being viewed as a plaintiff, which the State of Michigan lawyers represent the people in their case. The People of the State of Michigan in state court in their case against the Veolia defendants and the LAN defendants.

And so we had an initial discussion sort of a problem solving discussion upstairs in chambers as to what could resolve this dispute. And I'm prepared as a result of that to enter additional time for the State of Michigan.

And I realized in coming downstairs from upstairs that my math needs some sharpening of those skills. My math skills were never strong. And I think they're only getting weaker over time. So I'm not going to set forth those hours right now.

But what I understand the State of Michigan to be asking for is a total of three hours to be taken. Half from plaintiffs' time. Half from defendant's time. And I think that may be a little bit more than can possibly be given so that other defendants and plaintiffs all have time to ask their questions.

But I'm prepared to enter something close to that for when at least VNA and LAN individuals or witnesses are being deposed. Something less for other witnesses. And the question outstanding is how much time when the City of Flint witnesses are being deposed. So I think I've got enough information to go back upstairs and make this decision.

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1
               But Mr. Kuhl, is there anything further you want to
 2
      say on your motion?
 3
               MR. KUHL: No, Your Honor. We stand by what we
      filed.
 4
 5
               THE COURT:
                          Okay. And is there anything further from
 6
      this? Okay. Mr. Barbieri.
 7
               MR. BARBIERI: Yes, Your Honor. As indicated --
 8
               THE COURT: You know, it would be very helpful if
 9
      you're going to say more than a short yes or no such as what
10
      Mr. Kuhl did, if you state your name for the record. Because
11
      although Jeseca and I have now gotten to know most of you,
12
      we're introducing Darlene.
13
               MR. BARBIERI: Thank you, your Honor. Charles
      Barbieri. I'm speaking on behalf of the MDEQ defendants at
14
15
      this point.
16
               As indicated in chambers, we had requested that we be
17
      allotted some time which we did not believe to be the case in
18
      reviewing the draft of the amended case management order and
19
      protocol.
20
               And I didn't suggest a percentage, but I suggested
21
      some minutes, about 30 minutes in particular for what would be
22
      considered to be plaintiffs' depositions. And then for any
23
      other depositions involving other defendants, I suggested
24
      around one hour.
25
               THE COURT:
                          Okay.
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1 MR. BARBIERI: Thank you, your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Okay. So I'll sort all of that out. And 3 I just should note for everybody the second amended case 4 management order has not yet been entered. But as soon as I 5 resolve this issue, I intend to enter it. So now would be the 6 time to set forth your concerns about it. 7 And what I decided in looking through it is that it 8 is my intention to have one consolidated case management order 9 that progresses with the case. So instead of just filing a new appendix in three 10 11 months or some new issue comes up, we'll reenter the third 12 amended case management order so there's one working document 13 that anyone in this case can take a look at and it will be the 14 most recent amended case management order that will be the 15 operative order. 16 So to that end, I had asked the lawyers to consolidate this all into one document. And I think Ms. 17 18 Devine may have been the one responsible for assisting with 19 that. And thank you for that work. 20 So is there anything else on the first with respect 21 to discovery at this point? 22 The second amended case management order also has 23 incorporated into it the Court's discovery dispute resolution 24 process. So I would just recommend that you look at it before

the calling or contacting the court via e-mail for the next

discovery dispute which will inevitably take place so that it can be adhered to strictly. And then we know what -- everyone knows what will be discussed and what won't.

And to the extent anyone sort of wonders why am I handling these discovery disputes when I have 219 other cases on my docket. And I can answer that quite simply, which is that all of the cases are important cases. But this is a particularly important case in terms of management of the case itself.

And the bird's eye view that I get by being able to participate in the discovery dispute resolution, it helps me understand what the lawyers are doing, how you're approaching the litigation, what the problem areas are, and what I can do to help resolve them. So I think it helps me in the long — for the long haul in being able to make fair decisions as the cases progress in terms of just understanding what — who is doing what and how are they doing it and what's going on.

So if it gets to a point where it is just overwhelming, then I'll try to get some help with an additional special master or some other method. Or I'll beg Ms. Greenspan to help if needed. But for now, I'm learning a great deal about the case staying on top of it. And I think it will help me ultimately manage it in the future.

So the next item was coordination of cases involving the EPA. And as many of you know, there are federal tort

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claims act cases, some 8,000 individual plaintiffs in front of
 2
      Judge Parker in I think there are now five cases with a sum
 3
      total of those individuals in it.
 4
               Several people suggested or several parties suggested
 5
      this as an issue for discussion. We talked about it upstairs
 6
      as well. My goal is that all of the Flint water cases be
 7
     handled in an efficient and fair productive way. So I think
8
     the parties are going to have further discussion on whether
 9
      you're going to seek to have Judge Parker's case assigned to
10
      this Court and then to have me consolidate if it is
11
      reassigned.
12
               But is there anything further? I think that was Mr.
13
     Campbell who had already circulated a request for concurrence
14
      in that.
15
               MR. CAMPBELL: Yes, Your Honor.
16
               THE COURT: So Mr. Campbell on behalf of VNA.
17
               MR. CAMPBELL:
                              I'm sorry, Judge.
18
               THE COURT: That's all right.
19
               MR. CAMPBELL: James Campbell on behalf of VNA.
20
               Your Honor, as we discussed in your chambers, we'll
21
      convene on a meet and confer and determine where the parties
22
      are and proceed from there.
23
               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
24
               MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you.
25
               THE COURT:
                           Thank you. Then next up is the motion to
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strike class allegations.

MR. CAMPBELL: Good afternoon again, Your Honor. James Campbell on behalf of VNA, the three VNA defendants.

So this motion has been pending for some time. And we filed it with the motions to dismiss originally. It's had some refinement and with the fourth amended complaint Your Honor decided to hear it today. So there is a history with this.

I feel as though the issues are in the brief. So as I prepared for this, I was somewhat -- I don't want to belabor the point. And I -- the issues are really three. The class definition as it currently stands is a failsafe class for the reasons why we state in the briefing. That is that the -- it incorporates liability issues so that if the case were tried and lost by the plaintiffs, no one would be bound other than the class representative plaintiffs.

THE COURT: In what words do you think incorporate liability? The word toxic?

MR. CAMPBELL: It's the two phrases read together, Judge. Exposed to toxic water and experienced injuries and damages. With that is implicit a causation argument.

In the plaintiffs' briefing in response it was it could be any injuries or damages. You know it's not related to the toxic water, the alleged toxic water in Flint. That somehow that that's different. But that's one of the issues,

that causation is implicit when those are read together.

Injuries and damages presuppose that there are injuries and damages related to the water. And that creates a management issue for the Court in figuring out whether or not any individual plaintiff is actually injured or damaged by the Flint water issues.

So those would be -- there's really two or three toxic water as it's phrased in the complaint injuries and damages. That phrase. And the causation element that is created when those phrases are read together.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CAMPBELL: So and that's throughout the class definitions in the fourth amended complaint.

The other issues that we raise, Your Honor, are that is apparently the class definitions are overinclusive as they apply to the VNA defendants. It's undisputed that VNA didn't arrive in Flint until February 2015. And the involvement ended in 30 to 60 days or so.

THE COURT: But can't that issue just be handled in an efficient way either in a verdict form that here's the class definition with respect to VNA? If you find for plaintiffs you may only find damages that occurred from whatever date in 2015 to the following day?

MR. CAMPBELL: I think that that is an inefficient way to deal with it, Your Honor. Because it's undisputed that

VNA was not on scene until nine months after the issue started. With the water switch in April 2014 there's nine months of time that VNA simply can't have anything to do with.

THE COURT: So if the Court were to certify a class, you're suggesting there would be a separate class for VNA?

MR. CAMPBELL: As it would be for VNA in order for it to make sense as to VNA and not be overinclusive, it would start from the date of our involvement going forward. And we can't -- you know, we weren't there. We didn't -- and it's not that this is a fact outside the pleadings. That's how it's alleged in the complaint. It's undisputed.

THE COURT: No, it's undisputed. It's absolutely undisputed. And any order of damages for things that took place before VNA arrived on the scene that are determined against VNA would have to be set aside. So there would have

MR. CAMPBELL: That's right.

was the date you began your work there.

THE COURT: So I have no doubt that you're right on that. My doubt is that it has to take place at this point in the case and that it has to involve a whole separate class being identified for VNA to avoid this problem.

to be a method at trial to ensure that the jury understands

that the date that VNA's liability could have possibly begun

MR. CAMPBELL: As these allegations are advanced against VNA, I respectfully disagree with you, Your Honor. On

a class definition basis as to VNA as opposed to some other 2 defendant, this class is overbroad based upon fair reading of 3 the complaint itself because of the issue we're talking about. 4 THE COURT: Right. No, I agree with you that it's 5 overbroad as currently defined with respect to your client 6 looking just at the dates. It just can't possibly be that if 7 somebody was only living in Flint from April 25, 2014, until a 8 month before VNA arrived, they could be in the class as it's 9 currently defined but they couldn't find against your client. 10 MR. CAMPBELL: That's correct. 11 THE COURT: The jury couldn't find against your 12 client on behalf of those plaintiffs. So that will have to 13 get resolved. 14 MR. CAMPBELL: And I was thinking about why should 15 Your Honor take action now on the pleadings. 16 THE COURT: Yeah. And you said in your papers I should take action now because you don't know what discovery 17 18 to take. 19 MR. CAMPBELL: It's a discovery issue, Your Honor. 20 It's a large case as you have frequently opened your 21 conferences on. And for -- just for the efficiency reasons or 22 the discovery reasons and when we ultimately get to a class 23 certification hearing --24 THE COURT: But tell me what discovery -- let's say

today I say I must strike these classes and I must create one

this afternoon and it's going to say exposed to water in Flint from the date VNA showed up moving forward. What discovery would you do differently?

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, Your Honor, discovery is defined by Rule 26 so it has to be related to a claim that's advanced. Since there can't be any claim advanced against VNA for things that took place before we were there, the discovery as the those issues is improper.

THE COURT: Well, I'm here to tell you you don't have to worry about those issues before you showed up. It's on the record now. Don't take any discovery about what VNA did in Flint before VNA went to Flint.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. Well, I can tell you that at least a fair reading of some of the discovery it goes beyond that, so.

THE COURT: There may be relevant discovery of your company about how do you prevent negligence or how -- what are your duties and how -- so I'm not saying you don't have to answer discovery about your company's work before April 25th of 2014.

I'm just suggesting when you go to defend yourself and figure out what depositions you need to take and what questions you need to take, your liability starts when you showed up. And it can't -- you can't be held responsible for things that happened before then.

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So I don't find that to be very complicated.
 1
 2
      the one thing in this whole case that seems uncomplicated to
 3
      me.
 4
               MR. CAMPBELL: The other points that we raised are
 5
      there's claims about injunctive relief that may effect other
 6
      defendants. They don't effect VNA. So those class
 7
      definitions should be amended because it doesn't apply to us.
      There's no claim.
 8
 9
               THE COURT: Okay.
               MR. CAMPBELL: And the final issue we raise is as to
10
11
      the issues that are identified. I think the fourth amended
12
      complaint identifies 12 issues, only six of which originally
13
      pertain to VNA. I believe the plaintiffs agree that three of
      the remaining six have been eliminated by Your Honor's
14
15
      previous rulings and there's only three issues that pertain to
16
      VNA.
17
               THE COURT:
                           Right. And so currently there's a class
18
      that's defined by race, for example. Is this what you're
19
      getting at at this time?
20
              MR. CAMPBELL: That's correct.
21
               THE COURT: Yeah. And so -- well, let me hear a
22
      response from plaintiffs.
23
               MR. CAMPBELL:
                              Thank you.
24
               MS. LEVENS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Emmy Levens
25
      for the putative class.
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1 THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. LEVENS: It's class plaintiffs' position that Veolia and the other defendants that have signed on have not overcome the strong presumption that we're entitled to get discovery before proceeding with the discussion of whether or not this class should be certified.

THE COURT: Yeah. This isn't about certification or discovery leading up to a motion for class certification. As I understand Mr. Campbell and his client's argument it's that he disagrees with your proposed definitions of the class.

MS. LEVENS: Yes, Your Honor. But it's commonplace that the class definitions were fined to conform to what comes out of discovery at the point at which we move for class certification.

And then the Court has the benefit of both a refined class definition as well as the examples of the types of evidence the class plaintiffs intend to rely on. And that is how the Court is able to assess that evidence to see how many of the issues that the plaintiffs are trying to get certified are provable using class wide evidence.

I think if you look at how the Sixth Circuit has addressed this in a couple of cases, both Randleman and Young were insurance cases. They both involved essentially breach of contract cases. And they both had definitions that on some level talked about injuries or damages.

In Randleman the Sixth Circuit said this isn't okay.

This is failsafe. We need -- we can't certify this class. In Young, the court said it was fine.

So what was the key difference between these two cases? The key difference was the type of evidence the plaintiffs wanted to proffer to prove up their claims.

In Young, the plaintiffs had evidence that there were certain presumptions that it was a common policy that applied to all of the proposed class members. Whereas in Randleman through discovery it became apparent that the actual issue that the class representatives were bringing did not apply in a widespread manner to the entire class.

And so that's why I think there is this strong presumption of attempting to modify, amend, strike class definitions at this stage.

It's why in Your Honor's opinion you said unless the class definition as phrased clearly violates established law, that we shouldn't be striking it now. We should be proceeding with discovery and then assessing the exact class that plaintiffs seek to have certified. And the precise types of evidence that we're providing Your Honor with to prove those different classes' claims.

THE COURT: Okay. So here's my perspective on this, Mr. Campbell and Ms. Levens, which is that I don't see that much has changed from my decision in the Carthan fourth

amended complaint in that the state of the law in the Sixth Circuit and I think in the Supreme Court, but mostly in the Sixth Circuit is set forth in the Operating Engineers Local 324 Healthcare Plan case that motions to strike are not frequently granted because there's a presumption in a class action lawsuit should be that plaintiffs will have the opportunity to conduct discovery and to proceed to argue certification of the class.

Now that shifts if you can show that it's an impermissible class, which I think is what Mr. Campbell is trying to do and has put forth as a failsafe class where heads I win, tails you lose. And I think the plaintiffs have made an argument that is colorable and is reasonable that saying exposed to toxic Flint water.

We know whether the word toxic implies something more than it is meant. I don't know. But we know the water changed April 25th of 2014. We know that issues took place. So I don't think that on its own incorporates an issue of liability.

And the fact that injuries and damages are in there, this may need work. I'm not suggesting that this is the final class that ought to be proposed by the plaintiffs. But I do -- the law states that either the Court or the plaintiffs can refashion the class. And the plaintiffs have suggested some alternative classes in their motion or in their last proposed

amended complaint.

I'm not prepared to rule on what I think -- how I think they should proceed, if they should proceed at all. I think that's something that I'm better off leaving to the plaintiffs in the first instance.

If they come forward at the motion to certify stage and can't get over the finish line and I think there is a way that it can happen, then it would be my duty to set that forth. But I don't think that we're there yet.

And I think plaintiffs have pointed out, Ms. Levens in her brief on this, that there are still legal questions where somebody could be a member of this class and still lose but not be able to bring their own case. So there are still questions.

She's pointed out approximate cause that are separate from determining class membership that are not incorporated into the definition in other words. There are other issues that would still need to be resolved.

So I think it's not a glaring failsafe class. It kind of looks like it and feels like it a little bit. I'll put that out there, that it's close. When you say we're limiting this to people who were exposed to toxic water and had damages.

But I -- what I looked at most carefully Mr. Campbell in your brief was the allegation or concern that you don't

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know how to litigate your case with these current definitions
out there. And I'm sympathetic to that so I tried to think it
through of how would it change a single deposition
interrogatory or document request or request to admit or
anything about your case to have a new definition put forward
by plaintiffs right now.
        And I simply can't see how it would impact you in any
way that cries out or calls out in any way for relief at this
point.
         So my perspective on this is what I think I've been
trying to telegraph the whole time, which is to deny it
without prejudice. I mean, this very well could be set forth
in your response to the motion to certify when we know exactly
which of these alternatives the plaintiffs are going to stick
with.
         We know the equal protection claim is out. So I
suggest you not spend a lot of time defending that. Even if
it's still listed as a class, it's just a thought. So that's
what I would do -- what I will do with this at this point.
        And you certainly had a right to bring the motion,
brief it. It was responded to. And I think you can litigate
your case and not be at a disadvantage with the current
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definitions. Thank you. You may sit down.

MS. LEVENS: Thank you.

MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you, your Honor.

1 THE COURT: Sure. Thank you. 2 So let's see where we are. Now we are up to the 3 motion for protective order by Mr. Ambrose, Mr. Earley, and Mr. Croft. 4 5 MR. RUSEK: Good afternoon, again, Your Honor. 6 Alexander Rusek on behalf of Mr. Croft. And I'm also speaking 7 today for Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Earley. 8 These are the three defendants who have brought this 9 And the three defendants who are in pretty much the motion. 10 same position in relation to this civil case and the criminal 11 cases that are currently ongoing. 12 All three of these gentlemen were charged with false 13 pretenses over a hundred thousand dollars, conspiracy to commit the same. Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Earley were charged with 14 15 additional essentially negligence in office charges. And then 16 all three of these gentlemen have been put on notice or 17 threatened in the past with being charged with involuntary 18 manslaughter by the former Office of Special Counsel. 19 We spent quite a bit of time in our briefing giving 20 the background and the facts leading up to this motion. 21 I'm not going to be belabor them other than to discuss some of 22 the very relevant points that we have right now. 23 THE COURT: Okay. 24 MR. RUSEK: The charges against the three gentlemen were brought in December of 2016 when they were charged. 25

false pretenses charges arose from their alleged roles in the City of Flint and the bonding that surrounded the switch from DWSD water to the KWA pipeline system that eventually resulted in the switch of the water in April of 2014.

In June of this year, those charges were officially dismissed by the new solicitor general, Ms. Hammoud and they were dismissed without prejudice. These gentlemen were under the specter of these charges for multiple years.

Mr. Ambrose waived his preliminary examination. Mr. Cross and Mr. Earley had approximately a morning of testimony at preliminary examination. Otherwise the cases were still ongoing up until a point that they were dismissed in June of this year.

Over the course of time, the former Office of Special Counsel produced millions of documents. It is a huge criminal case. It's pretty unprecedented to have a preliminary examination be open for years at a time.

Generally you have a preliminary examination in state court within 21 days of arraignment. Here these gentlemen were under indictment for years. And right now, the solicitor general is reviewing those millions of pages of documents. She only came into office in January of this year. And she was appointed to look into this case along with Wayne County prosecutor Kim Worthy a couple of months after she came into office.

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So they haven't had a ton of time to review this
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             As recent as Monday of this week, the defense teams for
      case.
 3
      Mr. Earley and Mr. Croft have been in contact with both
 4
      Solicitor General Hammoud and Kim Worthy. And the criminal
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      cases are active at this point even though these gentlemen
 6
      aren't charged.
                      The specter --
 7
                           What do you mean they were in touch with
               THE COURT:
      her or them? That criminal defense counsel for these three
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 9
      individual city defendants were in touch with the prosecutors?
10
               MR. RUSEK: For Mr. Croft and Mr. Earley, I can't
11
      reveal the contents. But we are in active negotiations and
      contact with the prosecutorial team --
12
13
               THE COURT: I see.
               MR. RUSEK: -- in regards to the prior charges and
14
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      these involuntary manslaughter charges that were threatened by
      the former team.
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17
               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
18
               MR. RUSEK:
                           So it's still an active open
19
      communication without revealing what that is at this time.
20
               THE COURT: Okay. Fair enough.
21
               MR. RUSEK:
                          So right now that investigation is still
22
             The charges were dismissed without prejudice.
23
               THE COURT:
                           Right.
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               MR. RUSEK: So these gentlemen who were under
25
      indictment for years still have a very real fear that they may
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once again be charged with crimes. But because of the statute of limitations for false pretenses, we know that there is an end date because the allegations all arose before April of 2014.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. RUSEK: They involved a switch and the bonding for -- to pay for the switch. So we know that six years after April of 2014 places this in April of next year. We expect that the prosecutor team that's now in place is going to make some substantial decisions about these charges because they're forced to by April of next year. Otherwise they can't bring those cases.

The Veolia defendants in their response, they brought up a valid point that involuntary manslaughter does have a ten-year statute of limitations which would put us several years down the line before that decision has to be made.

But we have significant charging decisions that will be made by April of next year. They just have to. Otherwise those charges are lost forever. There's no tolling and provisions that I can think of that would preclude or, excuse me, would allow the prosecutors to come back.

So the three defendants who are in this similar position, we conferred and we thought through how can we balance these gentlemen's Fifth Amendment rights and protections along with participating in this litigation,

moving things forward, not asking to stay the entire case to them or anything like that.

And these three defendants they've already engaged in document production, I believe tens of thousands of documents individually. And then the city has also produced all of the e-mails that these gentlemen sent during their time when they were with the city. Which their time with the city is concurrent with the criminal charges that may be brought against them.

It's only their roles at the city. There's nothing that I've heard in this litigation or that litigation for any wrongdoing that they may have done outside of their position.

THE COURT: Mr. Rusek, have these three individuals depositions been scheduled already?

MR. RUSEK: They were originally scheduled by LAN which prompted us to file the motion for protective order. And because we wanted to address critical issues going forward at the same time, part of that protective order and motion was also to address interrogatories and admissions that have not been served on the three defendants at this time.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. RUSEK: And the depositions were adjourned as soon as we filed that motion for protective order. And so that the Court could rule on it. Because these three defendants are in I believe a very unique position in this

litigation.

We have defendants such as Daugherty Johnson and Michael Glasgow who were also with the city. They entered into plea agreements. And they're currently on probation and they'll have their charges dismissed as part of their plea agreements. They don't have the same Fifth Amendment concerns that we do. And the same applies to some of the MDEQ defendants and DHS defendants as well.

So with that in mind, we tried to balance as best we could those two factors of protecting their rights, not wasting the time of the litigants in this matter by doing depositions where potentially we're spending two days saying upon advice of counsel, I am respectfully declining to answer because of the Fifth Amendment.

THE COURT: I don't want to come between you and your -- the recommendation to your client as to how your client or the other lawyers and their clients proceed. But if I balanced the I believe it's five factors -- maybe there's more than five -- as to whether to grant a stay in this -- under these circumstances -- there are six factors.

Let's assume -- and we'll go through that in a minute -- that I decide against that. There was an alternative proposal of sealing and otherwise protecting the depositions of these three defendants as well as further written discovery for them. And one of the proposals which I have the authority

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to do under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c)(1) was to
seal the deposition and the documents pending the May 2020
time period when the threat of criminal prosecution
dramatically goes down.
         And I would hesitate to say that if the state isn't
considering involuntary manslaughter charges, they certainly
would need to make a decision on neglect of duty and the other
charges before then. So that could at least be a signal as to
whether they're headed in that direction.
         MR. RUSEK:
                    Absolute ly, Your Honor. And that I
think is our --
         THE COURT: Yeah. I think --
        MR. RUSEK:
                    -- opinion as well.
                    -- that's where you're coming from.
         THE COURT:
                    We're going to do something by then.
        MR. RUSEK:
         THE COURT: But let's say I order this alternative
sealing of depositions limiting who can attend to -- I think
this is a compelling reason for limiting who can have access
to the depositions. Would you still then be objecting to each
-- you can't make a blanket objection to questions before
they've been asked. But is this going to be a productive
exercise?
         MR. RUSEK: I don't believe so, Your Honor. And that
was the LAN proposal, I believe.
         THE COURT: Yeah.
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MR. RUSEK: Is, you know, let's do the depositions now. We'll seal them. And then unseal in May of 2020. And essentially that doesn't really do anything to advance the litigation. Because if they testified tomorrow and the prosecutors charge them in March of next year, when that testimony is unsealed, if they didn't assert the Fifth Amendment, they now have under oath sworn testimony that could be used against them in the prosecution of those cases.

THE COURT: If they're searched, yeah.

MR. RUSEK: So it's very likely highly likely that we would be asserting the Fifth Amendment to essentially every question that could be asked. And that was one of the first factors in deciding whether or not to stay or postpone depositions for the Fifth Amendment is how much do these cases overlap. And for these three defendants, there's not much that can be asked that is not overlapping in both cases.

THE COURT: Well, certainly they could be asked about their job duties. They could be asked about did you attend a meeting, not what you said or what your recommendation was.

But I can see that there would be questions that could be asked that would not implicate them criminally.

MR. RUSEK: There could be, Your Honor. But even if there was a question of, "Did you attend this meeting? Who was there?" That could be used against them to prove such as a neglect of duties. What are your duties? Well, I believed

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that I had to do XYZ and I didn't do XYZ. That could be a
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      neglect of duty charge potentially. I'm opening up liability.
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               So I think any question that really relates to their
      role with the city has the potential to be the basis for a
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      charge or lead to more evidence that could support additional
 6
      charges or be used in the prosecution of these gentlemen.
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               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
               MR. RUSEK: And we also have the issues I believe it
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 9
      was the Shane Group, Inc. case.
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               THE COURT:
                           Yeah. But Shane is so very different.
11
      So very different.
12
               MR. RUSEK:
                           I agree.
13
               THE COURT: Yeah. Because Shane was after a case was
      finally resolved, a class action was finally resolved against
14
15
      Blue Cross Blue Shield that had millions supposedly.
16
               MR. RUSEK: That's correct, Your Honor. Some of the
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      class members objected to the settlement. And then the basis
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      for that decision was essentially they didn't know what the
      evidence was so how could they consent to a class settlement.
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               THE COURT: And we don't have that here. We're in
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      discovery. I think everyone in this room should be hopeful
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      that this case resolves prior to a trial by every -- all the
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      plaintiffs. But so we don't know if that's going to happen.
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      And if we get there and these depositions are sealed. And
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      well there wouldn't be any material in the depositions anyway
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from what you're saying.

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               MR. RUSEK: That's correct, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: So it's not like the public would be
 4
     precluded from knowing anything at all.
 5
               MR. RUSEK: My takeaway from the Shane case is that
 6
     we have the discovery phase and then the adjudication case.
 7
               THE COURT:
                          Right.
 8
               MR. RUSEK: So the sealed transcripts, they're
 9
     admissions. They would become public at some point. So we
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      know that. They can't just be kept confidential in
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     perpetuity. And that's our concern.
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               THE COURT: Not in perpetuity. But May 2020 is not
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     perpetuity. It's like six and a half or seven months from.
14
               MR. RUSEK:
                          It seems far away at this point.
15
               THE COURT: It seems close to me.
16
               MR. RUSEK: I'm trying to put off winter.
17
               THE COURT: Yeah. But see we'll be on the other side
18
     of winter.
               MR. RUSEK: The big problem with unsealing is we
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     don't know if charges -- so if depositions occurred tomorrow,
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      these gentlemen don't assert the Fifth. They can be charged
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      on Friday. And then in May, their cases won't be adjudicated
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     by then in the criminal system. I can pretty much assert the
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     Court of that even if they started on Friday. Then their
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      testimony becomes public and can be used against them.
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So at this point, until we're in May and we know that statute of limitations has run, the specter of the dangers of providing testimony is very real. And it's at the forefront of these gentlemen's minds. And I can't blame them. I can speak for Mr. Croft is that he's endured years of being under indictment with truly no movement of the cases. And many reasons for that I won't share with the Court. THE COURT: Right. But it's certainly a real concern. MR. RUSEK: some of the case law I cite is even if you're an innocent person, the Fifth Amendment still protects you. THE COURT: Oh, absolutely. MR. RUSEK: And that's for these gentlemen is really their concerns is how they've been treated in the past in these prosecutions from their point of view of course. anything that they say, even if they tell the truth and they don't believe they've committed a crime, that could be used against them to pursue charges against them in the future. And I don't think it's fantastical or out there because they've lived this for years. And they've been under those indictments for years until June of this year. We also have a lot of discovery. And I'm not sure how much was shared with the Court as far as the scheduling of depositions. By my count, we have approximately 50 depositions scheduled, 100 days of depositions scheduled. And

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      that is through April 16th of next year.
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               So everyone's going to be very busy. And asking to
 3
     postpone their depositions until May of next year fits right
      in that timeline of where we're already at.
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 5
               THE COURT: Okay. Well, let me hear -- VNA and LAN
 6
      filed responses and --
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               MR. ERICKSON: Your Honor, Philip Erickson on behalf
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     of the LAN defendants. We -- the motion was filed in response
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      to our notice of depositions.
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               THE COURT: Right.
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               MR. ERICKSON: So I'll go first. First thing I
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     wanted to mention is respond to the Court's question. The
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     question was have any of these gentlemen already testified?
     And the answer to that I believe is yes. I believe that both
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     Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Earley have testified at length before
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     Congress regarding matters at issue.
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               I have read the transcript of Mr. Earley. I'm not
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      sure I read the transcript of Mr. Ambrose, but it is my belief
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      that he has also testified. And as for Mr. Earley, I know
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      that he testified at length without taking the Fifth. And
21
      those transcripts I think are available through a Google
22
      search.
23
               THE COURT:
                          When was that testimony?
24
               MR. RUSEK: It was part of the congressional
25
      investigation.
                      I believe that the testimony would have
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occurred sometime in early 2018 is a good ballpark.

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               THE COURT: Okay. Have the original criminal charges
 3
      been lodged by that time?
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               MR. ERICKSON: I don't know. We could check.
 5
      They're attached to --
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               THE COURT:
                          Mr. Rusek is going to tell us.
 7
               MR. RUSEK: Alexander Rusek on behalf of Mr. Croft,
 8
      Your Honor. I believe that that testimony came prior to
 9
      December of 2016 when the criminal charges were issued. Not
10
      after the criminal charges were issued.
11
               THE COURT: Okay.
12
               MR. ERICKSON:
                              Turning to our --
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               THE COURT: Mr. Erickson, what benefit will you or
      your client have if the depositions are sealed -- take place,
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      sealed or unsealed, and they take the Fifth?
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               MR. ERICKSON: So these witnesses are central to the
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      litigation. Mr. Earley and Mr. Ambrose were emergency
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      managers, key decisionmakers at the time that the decision was
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             They were -- Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Croft were key
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      decisionmakers at the time the decision was made to join KWA.
21
      Mr. Earley was the emergency manager at the time of the
22
      changeover to the new water source in April of 2014.
23
               And these people are so central to the litigation
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      that all the parties other than these individuals would be
25
      harmed by not getting information that they have to place
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      other events into context as discovery proceeds.
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               THE COURT: But it's sounding like you're not going
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      to get that information.
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               MR. ERICKSON: Well, what we have proposed --
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               THE COURT: You proposed the sealing, which I think
 6
      is very -- sealing, S-E-A-L-I-N-G -- which is a very
 7
      thoughtful proposal, very appealing to me. But we're also
 8
      learning that these witnesses may perceive risk and plead the
 9
      Fifth and not testify, not answer your questions.
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               MR. ERICKSON: I will get to your direct question.
11
               THE COURT: Okay.
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               MR. ERICKSON: But let me back up a step and set it
13
      up if I might.
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               So the witnesses Ambrose, Earley, and Croft, have
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      asserted that they shouldn't have to testify at all until
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      April of next year. Excuse me, May of next year. And the
17
      Veolia defendants have said that they shouldn't have any
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      relief and they should be forced to testify now and they
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      should have to make decisions now about whether they want to
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      take the Fifth or not.
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               And our only tweak from the Veolia position is that
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      the transcripts would be sealed between now and May 1st.
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      that would give them some relief. But they still would have
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      to make decisions now about whether to take the Fifth or not.
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      And as --
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THE COURT: But Mr. Rusek says if you take his client's deposition in February and he's charged in March and it's unsealed in May and he -- his client answers the questions, that will be evidence that could be used against him in the March prosecution. MR. ERICKSON: And that is true. And that is why they have to make a determination now as to whether to take the Fifth or not question by question. I would note that most of the lawyers -- the lawyers pretty much agree on all of the law here. We agree that they have to make that -- we agree that if they make that determination and they take the Fifth, that there can be a negative inference that the Court or the jury could take with regard to that testimony. So I don't believe that these people are going to be as cavalier as was suggested in taking the Fifth. THE COURT: I see. MR. ERICKSON: Because you know, are they really going to say we don't want to tell you what meetings we attended? I mean, I don't think they would. I think that would be not a good strategy on their part. So you know they're the ones who suggested the end They suggested the end of April as the end date that

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      workable approach.
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               THE COURT:
                          Okay.
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               MR. ERICKSON: Veolia raised an argument that we
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      didn't raise in our brief that I think is important here.
                                                                  Ι
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      mean, they lay out that there's due process considerations for
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      the Court and for the plaintiffs and for all the other
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      defendants. And you know these witnesses are essential to the
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      litigation.
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               THE COURT: Okay.
               MR. ERICKSON: The final thing that I want to say, I
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11
      just want to emphasize the case that we cited on page 2 of our
12
      brief, FTC v E.M.A. Nationwide.
13
               THE COURT: Right.
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               MR. ERICKSON: Stands for the proposition that this
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      is extraordinary relief that the witnesses are requesting and
      the Court is not at all required to do this what they offer.
16
17
               And then finally, they had suggested in their papers
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      that as an alternative form of relief the Court should limit
19
      the areas of inquiry. And there's never really been any
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      fleshing out of what that means. And our position is that
21
      it's unduly vague and just unworkable.
22
                                   I agree with that.
               THE COURT:
                          Right.
23
               MR. ERICKSON:
                              And that's all I have. Thank you.
24
               THE COURT: Mr. Campbell.
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               MR. CAMPBELL: Good afternoon again, Your Honor.
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James Campbell. I represent the VNA defendants.

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               THE COURT: And just say anything that Mr. Erickson
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      didn't say you can add in.
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               MR. CAMPBELL: I was going to actually start with
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      that.
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               THE COURT: Oh, good.
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               MR. CAMPBELL: The only thing I want to add to what
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      Mr. Erickson said was to perhaps emphasize the point that in
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      our view, Your Honor, this is not going to be the last time
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      that we hear about this. I don't think that the exposure that
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      these three gentlemen have to the criminal process ends next
12
      year.
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               I think that there's -- you know, the Flint issues
      extended into 2015. I have to confess I haven't studied the
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15
      criminal complaints or issues. Mr. Rusek, I defer to him.
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               But there are issues that happened in 2015 that may
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      or may not cause them to come to the Court when this if you
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      were to agree to this stay or hold until May of next year.
19
      And the argument is going to be we need more time. We can't
20
      do it because we're still at risk. Not only because of the
21
      manslaughter issue but because of the conduct I think goes
22
      into 2015.
               We have our schedule. Your Honor, I think as Mr.
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      Erickson said, we understand what the rules are. And a
25
      blanket assertion of the privilege is really what we're doing
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We should go question by question.
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      here.
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               THE COURT: Oh, certainly.
 3
               MR. CAMPBELL:
                              Thank you.
 4
               THE COURT: Thank you. Now Mr. Leopold, did you file
 5
      a brief in this?
 6
               MR. LEOPOLD: We did not file -- Ted Leopold on
 7
      behalf of the putative class plaintiffs. We did not file a
 8
      brief on it, Your Honor. But if the Court is allowing us to
 9
      speak, I can address a specific question I think the Court
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      inquired about because it affects us as well in terms of
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      asking questions during the scope of depositions.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Well, I would just ask you to
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      limit your remarks to about two minutes.
               MR. LEOPOLD: I can do it in probably less than that,
14
15
      Your Honor.
16
               THE COURT: Okay.
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               MR. LEOPOLD: Clearly the issue before the Court is a
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      sensitive issue and I think we all understand that. Right now
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      there is not a criminal proceeding going on. But there
20
      possibly or potentially could be in the long run.
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               What I would tell the Court is for purposes of
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      discovery even if they take the Fifth, there's a lot of
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      information that can be garnered during the course of these
24
      depositions. And I think that's the key that transpires these
25
      types of litigations with these types of issues having
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experiencing something in a high profile case like this where I dealt exactly with this issue.

For example, if there are e-mails with these gentlemen's name on it, either they wrote them or they received them or in a meeting, documents don't speak. Witnesses have to speak.

And if we try to get those documents into evidence, I can assure you these defendants would object to all of that evidence without laying the preparatory foundation for each one of those documents.

And by putting these documents in front of these individuals going through just is this a document, is this a e-mail, does it have your name, what's the date, who was in attendance, and having go through that document without any admissions on their part lays a tremendous foundation for getting those documents into evidence.

And I think that's what really what we are looking to do. I don't think any of us are intending to put any additional burden on those individuals by breaching their Fifth Amendment.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Well, what I have done is started working on an opinion and order on this particular question. I think it's worth setting forth in writing and not simply on the record. Because it is an important and compelling issue.

I am required to look at six different factors when deciding whether a stay is appropriate where a defendant has raised Fifth Amendment concerns. The first is the extent to which the issues in the criminal case overlap with those in a civil. And in this instance that's neutral in the sense that there is no current criminal case.

The cases that discuss factor one as being dispositive, there are pending criminal charges in those cases. And in this instance we have the prosecutor withdrawing the charges entirely. Admittedly without prejudice to bringing them again.

But at least at the present time when the testimony would be sought, there are no pending criminal cases. And I have — there are many cases that stand for this which is that courts generally do not stay proceedings in the absence of an indictment. And the stay of a civil proceeding due to a pending criminal investigation is an extraordinary remedy. And that's from the E.M.A. Nationwide case.

So the second factor is the status of the case including whether defendants have been indicted. And again at this time they have not. The third is the private interests of the plaintiffs in proceeding expeditiously weighed against the prejudice to plaintiffs caused by the delay.

And that factor weighs against the relief being sought by the individual city defendants in that these cases

have now been pending for many years. And it would from my perspective potentially injure all parties, plaintiffs and defendants, to have any further delays in the discovery.

The private interest of and burden on the defendants. And here I'm looking at the word defendants writ large in terms of co-defendants as well as these individual defendants or that factor of the other defendants could easily be placed with the public's interest. Because certainly the other co-defendants are members of the public.

So this factor of the private interests of and burden on these named individual city defendants certainly weighs in their favor. But that's essentially the six factors, one that weighs in their favor. But at this point without an indictment or a criminal charges, the burden is at least lessened.

The interests of the Court and in here I can tell you without any doubt my interests as the spokesperson for this Court is to see these cases make progress. We've set forth in a case management order a timeline that will ultimately resolve these cases, which will be to the benefit of everyone involved. And beyond just the named plaintiffs or putative class members. But to a much larger sort of public interest in seeing a resolution of these cases.

So I can tell you that's the direction I'm headed in.

I am sensitive to the burden that these individual defendants

have been facing with criminal charges and civil litigation pending at the same time. But having balanced that, I think the proposal that -- LAN's proposal I guess it is, of setting forth a protective order is one that will assist in balancing that fourth factor in protecting the defendants as much as possible. Which would be to during the course of discovery at least until May of 2020 to seal both the responses to requests to admit.

Are there -- there are outstanding requests for documents, Mr. Rusek?

MR. RUSEK: There been requests for production of documents. Excuse me. Alexander Rusek. To all three of the individual city defendants. I believe all those have been complied for.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. RUSEK: I can say on Mr. Croft we've produced documents that we have as has Mr. Ambrose. And I believe Mr. Earley has as well.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, then the real issue is the request to admit and depositions. But you could certainly seek relief beyond that. But I would order that those be sealed and that those present at the deposition hearings be limited to counsel for parties in the case to further protect their rights.

So I'll sort out how exactly to fashion that order.

I'll continue to think about it. But that's certainly the direction I'm headed in. And I think everyone here -- no one has suggested otherwise -- that a party cannot have a blanket Fifth Amendment objection.

So your clients would need to attend the deposition, answer every question they possibly can and then certainly raise their Fifth Amendment rights upon advice of counsel question by question.

MR. RUSEK: Alexander Rusek. May I address one point that was brought up by Mr. Erickson?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. RUSEK: And keeping in mind the position that the Court just laid out. The case that was cited by LAN in their response, that was the State Farm Mutual case. In there a co-defendant wanted to take the deposition of another co-defendant who also had the possibility of criminal charges hanging over him. It was an Eastern District case.

THE COURT: Right. Exactly.

MR. RUSEK: And the case really discusses meaningful discovery. What can we get here that's going to be meaningful. And for me, after April 25, 2020, I believe that there probably will be much more meaningful discovery available through depositions and admissions than there is now. Because I can say it's very highly likely there's not going to be much meaningful discovery taken at this point

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until that statute of limitations runs.
         THE COURT: I'm glad you took the opportunity to say
that because you're now sending a message to those who would
take your client's deposition before then. It sure seems
valuable that if you've got how many depositions in the next
100 days?
                    Approximately 50, Your Honor.
         MR. RUSEK:
         THE COURT: Fifty depositions. That these three
could be at the very end of that after April 25th of 2020.
         MR. RUSEK:
                    And --
         THE COURT: That sure seems like a favorable way to
go.
         MR. RUSEK:
                    I would agree with you. There's also
some case law in the Sixth Circuit that there can be a blanket
assertion of Fifth Amendment when the case is overlap so much.
I have a case, United States v Medina, 992 F.2d.
         THE COURT: I looked at that.
                    So that's out there. And that was cited
         MR. RUSEK:
more recently by case Nunn v Michigan Department of
Corrections that when the cases overlap, there can be a
blanket assertion or a blanket assertion to specific areas of
questioning.
         THE COURT:
                     Okay.
         MR. RUSEK: That was the Nunn case and that was a
sexual assault that occurred in a prison I believe where no
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questions were allowed about the actual sexual assault. But the corrections officer was able to be questioned about his training and things like that, if I can remember correctly.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, thank you.

MR. RUSEK: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. So I'll work on a written opinion and order on this issue. Okay.

Now we're up to my least favorite subject matter which is Ms. Shekter Smith. And I only say that -- I mean, I've never met her. I hope I have that opportunity at some time. But it's just a procedural quagmire that doesn't have an easy answer.

But here's what I think is -- Mr. Morgan submitted a brief on behalf of your client. And I have read it a couple of times. And thank you for the brief. But it sadly wasn't able to help me because I think it's just very procedurally unusual what has happened here.

But the way I'm seeing this -- and I see Mr. Goodman over there getting ready to stand up. But I'm not sure it's necessary. Because if I understand what happened, in the Walters and Sirls case, Ms. Shekter Smith was not originally listed as a defendant. But in the motion to amend she was listed as a defendant with allegations against her but they were after the statute of limitations had run. So I granted her motion to dismiss on the basis of statute of limitations.

I'm not even sure it was raised by her. But I have a duty to make sure I have jurisdiction over everybody in a case.

In the meantime, in the Marble and Brown cases, the motions -- your amended complaints were filed before the statute ran. The statute ran on October 19th of 2018 for Shekter Smith and both Marble and Brown were filed before then by checking the box on the short form for Shekter Smith.

However, that related back to originally back to the master form complaint that didn't have allegations against her. But now you do have allegations against her, if I understand this properly, that were filed before the -- I believe before the statute ran. Which would mean that she simply is in the Marble and Brown litigation.

And Mr. Thaddeus Morgan on her behalf can file or can even amend your motion to dismiss because perhaps you thought that she wasn't going to be in those cases. But there simply are not easy or good answers for the procedural complexity we're facing here.

And so she is in the Guertin case. We know that.

She survived my consideration of the motion to dismiss and the Sixth Circuit's consideration of it. She's also in the Carthan case.

So we know that she is in this litigation as a defendant. And certainly every case, every case matters

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separately. And so at this point I think I have no choice but to keep her in the Marble -- and I think Mr. Weglarz is there -- Brown litigation. And see how she fairs in response to the currently existing motion to dismiss.

And Mr. Morgan, if based on what you've heard now you
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and Mr. Morgan, if based on what you've heard now you want to amend your motion to dismiss, we can discuss that.

But I would leave that to you. You've already filed it and had all of the arguments available to you at that time.

MR. MORGAN: Your Honor, Thad Morgan on behalf of Liane Shekter Smith. What timeframe would the Court give me to amend that motion?

THE COURT: Hold on. I've just been informed by my law clerk that I think plaintiffs' reply brief -- no. It would be response brief is due Friday. Mr. Goodman on behalf of the Marble -- you can stay there. But just speak loudly.

MR. GOODMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. That's correct. And that was pursuant to a stipulation of all counsel and an order from the Court.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GOODMAN: However and I would like to make clear that I'm acting only as local counsel in this matter, that the lead counsel is the law firm of Loevy and Loevy from Chicago. And the attorney is Ms. Cindy Tsai, who is unfortunately is in trial and could not be here today. So I'm speaking on her behalf.

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               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
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               MR. GOODMAN: Ms. Tsai -- just one other thing
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               She has asked for a second extension to file a
      though.
      response to these motions to I believe either the 27th or the
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      28th of this month and has received agreement from a number of
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      defendants. But there are some who have not yet acknowledged
 7
     her or responded to that.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Well, why don't we cut that
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     process short.
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               Mr. Morgan, how much more time do you need?
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               MR. MORGAN: Ten days.
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               THE COURT: Let me look at the calendar. How about
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     we have you file it by the 15th, which is a week and a half.
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      It's one day short of ten days.
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               MR. MORGAN: Fine.
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               THE COURT: Okay. And then the response can still be
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     due the same time Mr. Goodman is saying. Isn't the 28th
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     Thanksqiving?
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               MR. WASHINGTON: Yes.
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               MR. ERICKSON: Your Honor, it was the Wednesday
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     before Thanksqiving that Ms. Tsai had requested.
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               THE COURT: That's what we'll do. We'll still have
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      it on the 27th.
                       It's going to be a small tweak to Mr.
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     Morgan's brief. So that's granted. We'll include it in our
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      order following this hearing. So no further concurrence is
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     needed.
               Okay.
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               MR. MORGAN: And Your Honor, Thad Morgan on behalf of
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     Ms. Smith. One other question. Can I file what I'll
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     determine addendum?
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                          Sure.
                                  That'd be much easier.
               THE COURT:
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               MR. MORGAN: Rather that have to recite facts.
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               THE COURT: Thank you. No. Just an addendum.
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     Because then we -- yeah.
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               MR. MORGAN: And then I have one other issue for the
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             It's going to further --
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               MADAM COURT REPORTER: Counsel, can you come to the
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     podium?
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               THE COURT: Can you come to the lectern?
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               MR. MORGAN: Thad Morgan on behalf of Liane Shekter
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      Smith. A concern popped in my head that may make the
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     procedural quagmire worse. That being that, for example, if a
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     bellwether individual case goes to conclusion which my client
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      is not a defendant but findings are made against her for
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     example as a nonparty at fault, I think that's something we're
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     going to have to deal with down the road because I'm not going
21
      to be able to stand up and argue against that because my
22
      client's not a party.
23
               THE COURT: But that's just life. That's the way the
24
     rules work. Isn't it? I mean, am I missing --
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               MR. MORGAN: How would that affect the cases in which
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my client is a defendant?

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               THE COURT: So if there's like ten bellwether
 3
     plaintiffs and your client is in some of them and not others
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      -- is that what you're saying?
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               MR. MORGAN: No. I'm saying what if a bellwether
 6
      case goes to conclusion in which findings are made and my
 7
      client is not a party to that case but findings are made as a
 8
     nonparty at fault against her, how does that affect my ability
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               THE COURT: I think -- your ability to do what?
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11
               MR. MORGAN: Arque against whatever findings are in a
     case in which she is a named defendant?
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               THE COURT: I think it would just happen as if she
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     was out of everything and she's a nonparty at fault. So I
15
      think it would just follow the rules.
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               MR. MORGAN: Okay.
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               THE COURT: For nonparty at fault. And I don't know
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     enough about it yet.
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               MR. MORGAN: Okay. Very good.
                                               Thank you.
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               THE COURT: To answer any further than that. Okay.
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     We're going to speed this up now.
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               The bellwether selection process, we discussed
23
     briefly in chambers that they're the group that initially
24
     proposed the case management order will come up with a new
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      proposal for the second round of bellwether cases to be
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selected. And very likely it will conform to a similar process that we have for the first pool. But if there have been issues they can be resolved the second time around.

And Mr. Stern is taking responsibility for making sure that gets to me before the December 10th status conference.

So now we're up to the report from the special master.

MS. GREENSPAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Thank you. I'll be very brief. I have a short report today.

The last time I was here I walked through a substantial amount of material about where the process had gone with respect to collecting data about the cases and the claims that have been identified that have either been filed or where people have retained or contacted lawyers. And so we now have information about a substantial number of people.

Since the time I was last here, we have received further updated information from 12 law firms. And I now -- I will give you just a few brief numbers for everybody's benefit.

The number of what we've called injured party records, these are individuals or entities that have been identified by counsel as having either retained a law firm or contacted a law firm and been in contact with a law firm is now up to 32,301. That's an increase of slightly over 1,300

from the last report that I gave.

The total number of retained individuals without trying to address the duplicate issue that we've previously identified is up to 20,788.

THE COURT: Did you say 28 --

MS. GREENSPAN: 20,788. So the numbers are moving up. They're not -- you know there's not a huge spike each month, but we are getting additional claims in the door.

I wanted to just point out a couple of other pieces of information. As we've been collecting claim data, we've been collecting information about injuries alleged and the types of injuries.

And at this point I'm not prepared to go through the newest compilation of all of these separate injuries. But I can tell you that counsel have provided information about injuries related to lead and injuries related to other contaminants.

And I have based on those submissions 88 percent of claimants -- and I'm excluding property damage. These are individual claims -- allege at least one injury that they say results from lead exposure. And 73 percent of claimants, again excluding property damage claims, allege a at least one injury related to non lead contaminant exposure.

I have excluded from this information these numbers the psychological injuries. I'm not sure people can relate

them to one exposure or another. But at any rate, these are physical injuries.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GREENSPAN: And then finally I just want to report on the duplicate issue. We have as previously reported identified a number of duplicate claims, meaning a law firm -- more than one law firm has listed the same individual or entity. It's not an overwhelming number, but there are significant number of duplicates.

I sent notices out to law firms. And currently we have resolved 27 percent of the duplicates. So there's a number -- there's a number of disputed issues. And we're about to move into that phase to try to see if we can figure out and resolve who actually represents some of these individuals.

I guess one other point. We have also identified some additional firms that had not previously submitted records in this process. I have received a submission from one of those firms. Another is in the process of providing it. One says that they're not — they don't believe that they're subject to the order. They're not a reporting counsel. So I'm following up on that. But I still have a couple of others to hear from.

So we have identified some firms that have not previously been involved and are pursuing getting the

information from them as appropriate. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, very much. And I just want to thank Ms. Greenspan for all the work that she does to assist with these cases. Okay.

There was one other issue that was brought to my attention in the in chambers discussion which was who may attend deposition -- the fact depositions in this case. And I was provided some feedback about the difficulty in scheduling a location and so on that I will take into consideration.

But the big picture that was discussed is that if a member of the public is interested in knowing what goes on in a deposition, that's a legitimate interest and they can order a transcript from the court reporter service. Or if it's a video deposition, a copy of footage of the deposition in order to have access to it.

So I'll sort out exactly how best to amend the case management order. Because that way a room of a definite size can be reserved. And the right number of chairs can be provided. And enough desk space for people to put their materials down on.

So that -- the purpose of making sure the public can get access to transcripts is to have transparency throughout the process. Anyone who wants to know what's going on in this litigation can find out. And transcripts are probably the best way for that to happen because they're verbatim

1	recordings of what was said in a deposition instead of getting
2	someone's summary that they might put out in some way.
3	So if there's nothing else, next status conference
4	will be on Tuesday, December 10th at 2:00 PM. Everybody got
5	that. Tuesday, December 10th at 2:00 PM. And the proposed
6	agenda items would need to be filed by November 26, 2019. All
7	right. So I think that will sum it up. Thank you everybody.
8	(Proceedings Concluded)
9	
10	
11	CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
12	I, Jeseca C. Eddington, Federal Official Court
13	Reporter, do hereby certify the foregoing 63 pages are a true
14	and correct transcript of the above entitled proceedings.
T 4	
15	/s/ JESECA C. EDDINGTON 11/27/2019
15	/s/ JESECA C. EDDINGTON 11/27/2019
15 16	/s/ JESECA C. EDDINGTON 11/27/2019
15 16 17	/s/ JESECA C. EDDINGTON 11/27/2019
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